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(54) VAPOR GROWTH METHOD

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve the film thickness distribution of a vapor growth layer formed on the surface of the wafer by adjusting the positions of adjacent ends of beveled facings of the surface side of the wafer to the outermost peripheral parts of the wafer to the same level as that of the surface of the susceptor, in a wafer placed on a face formed in the inner side of the surface of a susceptor by spot-facing surface of the susceptor.

CONSTITUTION: In this method, a wafer 6 is placed in a reaction furnace in a facing 5 formed in the inner side of the surface of a susceptor 4 by heating the wafer 6 with the susceptor 4 and also, a reactant gas G is allowed to flow on the surface of the susceptor 4

to form a vapor growth layer on the wafer 6. At this time, the positions of the intersections C of the outermost peripheral parts A of the wafer 6 and the beveled faces B of the surface side of the wafer 6 are adjusted to same level as that of the surface of the susceptor 4 so that the surface of the wafer 6 projects from the surface of the susceptor 4. Thus, the reactant gas G always uniformly flows on the surface of the wafer 6 irrespective of its flow velocity and thereby, the distribution of film thickness of the vapor growth layer can be improved.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The TV apparatus which considered as the configuration in which said means for stopping operates corresponding to said signal exchange means operating while it has a signal exchange means replace the means which projects a parent screen and a child screen on a display screen, and the 1st signal which has a video signal and the 2nd signal which has two or more channels, and the means for stopping which it is [means for stopping] one by one about the 2nd signal displayed on said child screen in the middle of a delivery channel selection, and stop a channel selection and said channel selection means is operating.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the TV apparatus which displayed the input television signal which enters from the antenna of a color-television receiving set, and the signal from other visual equipments (for example, a video tape recorder, a videodisk player, a television camera, a personal computer, etc.) on coincidence on one screen.

[The technique of the conventional technique] The spread of visual equipments has that of a **** better potato, it connects with a television receiver in recent years, and importance has been attached to the television JUN receiving set displayed on coincidence as the input television signal which enters from an antenna on one screen. It is possible for the means which copies out two different images on coincidence by one set of a television receiver to be tried from before, for example, to display the signal from other visual equipments on most screens, and to display the television signal which goes into some display screens from the antenna input of the tuned-in receiving set.

[0003] <u>Drawing 2</u> shows the example of such two conventional screen display, as for 1, the body of a television receiver and 2 are child screens, and a parent screen and 3 are displayed with the frame picking 4.

[0004] The circuitry of the conventional TV apparatus which was mentioned above is as being shown in drawing 3.

[0005] To the change-over circuit 16 which tuned in through the channel selection circuit 13 with the instruction from the channel selection change-over instruction circuit 14 which the signal which entered from the antenna 11 in drawing 3 is a tuner 12, for example, consists of a remote-control transmitter, passed through the image intermediate-frequency circuit 15, got over to an image and a sound signal, and was connected to this circuit 15, the image from said image to which it restored and a sound signal, and other visual equipments 17, and a sound signal are added at coincidence. With the instruction of the change-over instruction circuit 18 which consists of a remote control transmitter, one of an image and sound signals are supplied to a color and the video-signal processing circuit 19, a synchronous circuit 20, and the voice circuit 21 in juxtaposition as the 1st signal, and this change-over circuit 16 carries out juxtaposition supply of the image and the sound signal of another side in the color and the video-signal processing circuit 22 which makes the 2nd digital-disposal-circuit group as the 2nd signal, a synchronous circuit 23, and the voice circuit 24. Thereby, said 1st signal serves as the parent screen 2 of drawing 2. On the other hand, the 2nd signal which passed through the 2nd color and videosignal processing circuit 22 is digitized by the A/D-conversion circuit 25, and is written in a memory circuit 26. This writing is performed according to the write-in instruction emitted from the memory controller 27 as it is also with the clock equivalent to the phase of a synchronous circuit 23. The written-in data are read as it is also with the clock equivalent to the phase of the synchronous circuit 20 of a parent screen. The frame which the color which the child screen frame color change-over circuit 28 controlled by the instruction of the change-over instruction circuit 18 controls the child screen frame circuit 29, and shows a change-over condition to the edge of the child screen 3 of Fig. 2 attached is created, said 2nd digitized video signal is stored within this limit, and the D/A conversion circuit 30 changes this signal with a frame into an analog signal. This analog signal is matrix-ized by 2 screen creation circuit 31 with the video signal passing through a color and the video-signal processing circuit 19, and is displayed as two screens as shown on a cathode-ray tube 32 at drawing 2. In addition, 33 is the set of the child screen creation circuit parts 22-30 explained above, and 38 is a loudspeaker.

[0006] In order to make the sequential selection of the antenna input signal, as the signal of the sequential channel selection stop-instruction circuit carry out a sequential channel selection, project the television signal of an antenna input in a child screen as the dispatch signal of the sequential channel selection initiation instruction circuit 34 which consists of remote-control equipment is connected to the sequential channel selection means 35 and the channel selection circuit 13 is controlled, for example, become from remote control connects to a channel selection circuit 13 through a sequential channel selection means for stopping 37, a channel selection can stop in the above-mentioned configuration.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, while displaying the signal from other visual equipments in a parent screen with the above sequential channel selection configurations While displaying the signal of the antenna input tuned in on the child screen, to select the image of the other channels of the television signal by which the antenna input was carried out, and display it on a parent screen Perform a sequential channel selection, and when it projects the channel for which it asks in the sequential channel selection initiation instruction circuit 34, in the sequential channel selection stop instruction circuit 36 While stopping a sequential channel selection, in order to move the channel to a parent screen, it has the trouble of taking the time and effort which replaces parent and child further in the change-over instruction circuit 18.

[0008] In the equipment constituted so that a child screen might be projected on some parent screens as mentioned above at coincidence and the image of a parent screen and the image of a child screen could be replaced, looking at other visual equipments on a parent screen, this invention can see all the channels of the television signal of an antenna input easily on a child screen, and offers the TV apparatus which can replace the channel of the selected request with a parent screen in 1 actuation.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned trouble the TV apparatus of this invention In the equipment constituted so that a child screen might be projected on some parent screens at coincidence and the image of a parent screen and the image of a child screen could be replaced When the image of an antenna input is projected in other visual equipments and a child screen on a parent screen It has the configuration carry out the delivery channel selection of the signal which enters from an antenna input one by one automatically, and stopped delivery one by one in the middle of the delivery channel selection, and change [configuration] to a parent screen and it was made to make coincidence stop a delivery channel selection one by one.

[0010]

[Function] By the above-mentioned configuration, looking at the signal of other visual equipments on a parent screen, this invention can watch all the television signals from an antenna input easily on a child screen, and when the channel for which it asks is found, it can replace them with a parent screen in 1 actuation.

[Example] Hereafter, it explains, referring to a drawing about the TV apparatus of one example of this invention. ** which drawing 1 shows the example of a configuration of this invention, and gives the same number to the same block as drawing 3 -- ** - it carries out. in drawing 1, a sequential channel selection means 35 by which the instruction of the sequential channel selection initiation instruction circuit 34 which consists of remote control right [that] ** was received is connected, and the channel selection circuit 13 controlled by this carries out the sequential channel selection of the television signal by the antenna input under projecting on a child screen in the channel selection circuit 13. The signal of the sequential channel selection stop instruction circuit 36 which consists of remote control equipment is further connected to the channel selection circuit 13 through the sequential channel selection means for stopping 37, and the above channel selections are stopped.

[0012] In this invention, after sequential channel selection initiation is carried out by the signal from the sequential channel selection initiation instruction circuit 34, if this is operated, the change-over instruction circuit 18 will replace a parent screen and a child screen with the signal from this circuit 18, and will stop [the television signal of an antenna input] delivery and a sequential channel selection for a signal to the sequential channel selection means for stopping 37 on a parent screen at ****** and coincidence. 39 is Rhine for sending such a stop instruction signal to the sequential channel selection means for stopping 37 from the change-over instruction circuit 18.

[0013]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, this invention is constituted so that the video signal from other visual equipments may be inputted. The means which displays the video signal or the signal which enters from the antenna input of a receiving set on most screens, and projects another side on a part of the display screen at coincidence, The means which carries out the delivery channel selection of a means to replace the two above-mentioned signals, and the signal which goes into some display screens from the antenna input of the receiving set projected on coincidence one by one automatically, If a means to be one by one in the middle of a delivery channel selection, and to stop a channel selection is established and this is operated one by one by said signal exchange means in the middle of a delivery channel selection Looking at the signal of other visual equipments on a parent screen by having carried out related equipment of a means to operate the channel selection means for stopping in order to stop a delivery channel selection one by one, at the same time it replaces said two signals The sequential channel selection of the television signal of an antenna input can be automatically carried out on a child screen, it can see, and a channel to see can be replaced with a parent screen in 1 actuation.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the TV apparatus in one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the perspective view having shown the example of image display of 2 screen television receiver conventionally.

[Drawing 3] It is the block diagram of the conventional TV apparatus.

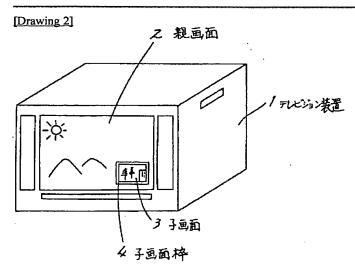
[Description of Notations]

- 1 TV Apparatus
- 2 Parent Screen
- 3 Child Screen
- 4 Child Screen Frame
- 11 Antenna
- 32 Cathode-ray Tube

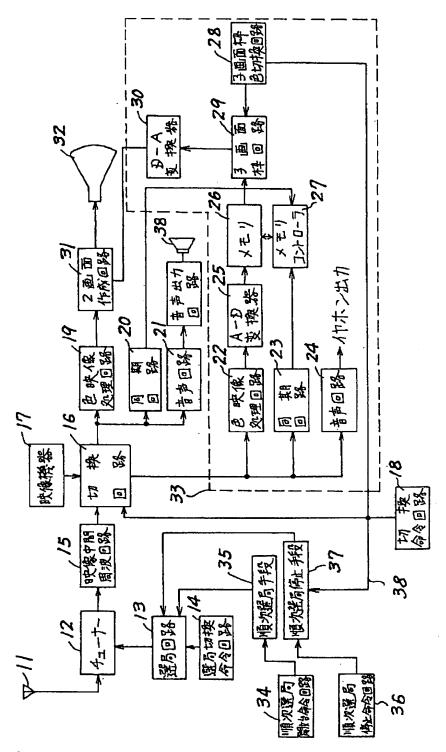
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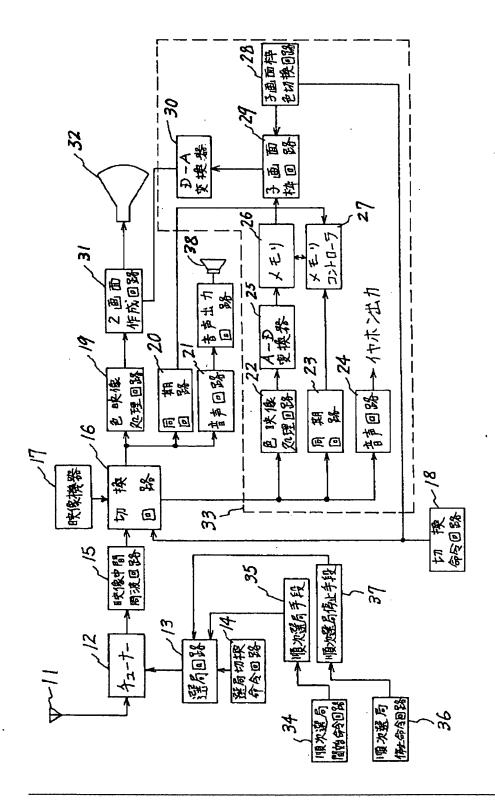
DRAWINGS



[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 3]



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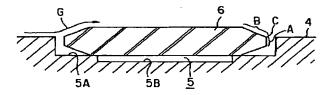
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(54) 【発明の名称】 気相成長方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】反応ガスSiHCls を用いてウェーハサイズ ϕ 6"の膜厚分布を \pm 1%以下に改善することができるようにした気相成長方法を提供する。

【構成】サセプタ4の表面に設けた座グリ面5内にウェーハ6を載置し、該ウェーハをサセプタ4により加熱すると共にサセプタ4の表面に沿って反応ガスGを流してウェーハ6の表面に気相成長層を形成する気相成長方法において、ウェーハ6の最外周部ないしこれより前記ウェーハ6の表面側に位置するウェーハベベル面Bの前記最外周部寄り位置がサセプタ4の表面に一致するようにウェーハ6の表面をサセプタ6の表面より突出させた状態にして気相成長を行なうようにした。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】サセプタの表面に設けた座グリ面内にウェーハを載置し、該ウェーハをサセプタにより加熱すると共にサセプタの表面に沿って反応ガスを流してウェーハの表面に気相成長層を形成する気相成長方法において、ウェーハの最外周部ないしこれより前記ウェーハの表面側に位置するウェーハベベル面の前記最外周部寄り位置がサセプタの表面に一致するようにウェーハの表面をサセプタの表面より突出させた状態にして気相成長を行なうことを特徴とする気相成長方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、気相成長方法に係るもので、特に気相成長膜の膜厚分布の改善に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】例えば、パンケーキ型気相成長装置において、ノズルからウェーハへ噴出されたガスの流れは、図6に示すようになっている。すなわち、紙面に対して垂直に伸びる先端が閉じられたパイプ状のノズルaの周面には複数のノズル孔bが設けられ、気相成長に寄与する反応ガスGが等分されてサセプタcの上面に形成された複数の座グリ面d…にセットされたウェーハe…の表面に沿って、サセプタcの外周方向に流れる。

【0003】なお、サセプタ c は、均熱加熱と、前記反応ガス G のウェーハ e …への均一な供給とを考慮して毎分5~6回転される。そして、従来、サセプタ c の座グリ面 d …部にセットされたウェーハ e …の表面は、図 f に拡大して示す如く、ウェーハ f …の均一加熱のためにサセプタ f を表面より凹む傾向となるように設定していた。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】例えば反応ガスSiH Cl3を用いて、ウェーハサイズφ6"の気相成長を行なうと、サセプタcの回転方向の膜厚分布は図8に示す如く、ウェーハ中心部が高く、周辺が薄くなる傾向にある。そして、膜厚分布±1%以下をキープすることができない。ノズルの形状、ガス流量等を考慮した改善を行なっても±2%を切るのが限界であった。

【0005】本発明は上記実情に鑑みなされたもので、反応ガスSiHClsを用いてウェーハサイズ $\phi6$ "の膜厚分布を $\pm1%$ 以下に改善することができるようにした気相成長方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記課題を解決するための手段として、サセプタの表面に設けた座グリ面内にウェーハを載置し、該ウェーハをサセプタにより加熱すると共にサセプタの表面に沿って反応ガスを流してウェーハの表面に気相成長層を形成する気相成長方法において、ウェーハの最外周部ないしこれより前記ウ

ェーハの表面側に位置するウェーハベベル面の前記最外 周部寄り位置がサセプタの表面に一致するようにウェー ハの表面をサセプタの表面より突出させた状態にして気 相成長を行なうようにしたものである。

[0007]

【作用】上記手段の気相成長方法によれば、ウェーハの最外周部ないしこれより前記ウェーハの表面側に位置するウェーハベベル面の前記最外周部寄り位置がサセプタの表面に一致するようにウェーハの表面をサセプタの表面より突出させた状態にして気相成長を行なうようにしたから、ガス速度によってサセプタとウェーハとで形成される空間部に滞留層が発生するようなことがなくなって反応に寄与するガスが供給され易くなり膜厚分布を改善することができた。

[0008]

【実施例】以下、本発明の一実施例を図1ないし図5および前述の従来例である図7および図8を参照して説明する。まず、図1を参照して、本発明の気相成長方法を実施する気相成長装置の反応部の構成を説明する。

【0009】基台であるベースプレート1の上部には密 封容器としての石英ベルジャ2が載置され、気密な反応 炉3が構成されているとともに、この反応炉3には、サ セプタ4が設けられている。

【0010】このサセプタ4の上面には、図2に示すように、複数個の座グリ面5…が形成されていて、これら座グリ面5…にウエーハ6…が載置されるようになっている。

【0011】このサセプタ4は、サセプタ支え7によって支持されており、サセプタ支え7はサセプタ回転駆動 30 部(図示しない)によって回転駆動され、前記サセプタ 4が一体に回転するようになっている。

【0012】サセプタ4の下方には、高周波加熱コイル8が配置され、サセプタ4を加熱するようになっている。さらに、サセプタ4の中央部を貫通する状態にノズル9が設けられ、反応炉3内に反応ガスGを噴出するようになっている。

【0013】ノズル9は、石英ガラスで構成され、反応ガス噴出孔11…が複数個(複数段)設けられており、 反応ガスGは水平方向(矢印方向)に噴出されるように 40 なっている。

【0014】また、サセプタ4と高周波加熱コイル8との間には、高周波加熱コイル8を覆う構造をした石英製品からなるコイルカバー12が設けられており、高周波加熱コイル8を反応ガスGより隔離している。

【0015】また、反応炉3内の反応ガスGは、ベースプレート1に形成された排気口13を介して排気経路14に導出されるようになっている。また、座グリ面5…は、図2に示すように、ウエーハ6の周縁部の下面を支持する段部5Aと、これよりも深く形成された平坦状の底部5Bを有する形状となっている。

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【0016】しかして、気相成長に当たっては、サセプタ4を回転させると共に高周波加熱コイル8によりサセプタ4を加熱し、ウエーハ6…を所要温度に加熱する。一方、このとき、ノズル9からSiHCl3等の反応ガスGを噴出させる。これにより、ウエーハ6…の表面に半導体の膜が気相成長されることになる。

【0017】従来、この気相成長過程において、膜厚分布の改善を図るために、ノズル9から噴出する反応ガス Gの流れを、前記ノズル9のガス噴出孔11…の位置、高さなどの調整を行なった結果、サセプタ4の径方向には効果を得ることができたが、サセプタ4の回転方向については目的を達成することができなかった。その膜厚分布の傾向は従来例で説明したが図8に示す。すなわち、サセプタ回転方向において、ウェーハ中心部の膜は厚く、周辺側が薄くなる傾向にある。明らかにサセプタ径方向と回転方向では差を生じた。

【0018】そこで本発明者等は、次の吟味を行なった。すなわち、ノズル孔径、ガス流量よりノズルから噴出するサセプタ径方向の概算ガス速度は約30m/secであるが、サセプタ回転方向へのガス速度は約0.15m/secと、ノズルからのガス噴出速度に比較すると非常に遅い。

【0019】図7にサセプタ回転方向におけるガス流れを仮想した。ガス速度によってサセプタcとウェーハeとで形成される空間部Sに滞留層が発生し、反応に寄与するガスが供給され難いと仮定し、そこで、本発明の実施例においては、図2に示す如くウェーハ6の最外周部Aとウェーハ6の表面側のウェーハベベル面(円弧または面取りした面を含む外周面)B部との交点Cがサセプタ表面と一致するようにした。

【002.0】また、図3のようにウェーハベベル面Bが円弧の場合は、最外周部Aがサセプタ表面と一致するようにした。なお、ウェーハベベル面Bの形状によっては、図4のように、最外周部Aより若干上方の位置がサセプタ表面と一致するようにした。

【0021】このようにして、反応ガスGはガス速度に関係なく、常にウェーハ6の表面上をまんべんなく流れることを仮定して実験を行なった。その結果の膜厚分布の状況を図5に示す。明らかに改善することが解った。

【0022】膜厚分布の改善方法として、ノズル形状の 40

検討も重要な要素であるが、通常エピ膜付で定義される 士 { (ウェーハ内最大膜厚ーウェーハ内最小膜厚) / (2×膜厚平均値) } ×100

膜厚分布 ± 1 %以下に改善するには、特に反応ガス C1 系の SiHC13 については C1 系を含まない SiH4 よりも、サセプタ表面とウェーハ表面との位置関係が重要で、図 2、図 3、図 4 に示す如く突出していれば膜厚分布は改善されることが解った。

[0023]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の気相成長方法によれば、ウェーハの最外周部ないしこれにより前記ウェーハの表面側に位置するウェーハベベル面の前記最外周部寄り位置がサセプタの表面に一致するようにウェーハの表面をサセプタの表面より突出させた状態にして気相成長を行なうようにしたことにより、ガス速度によってサセプタとウェーハとで形成される空間部に滞留層が発生するようなことがなくなって反応に寄与するガスが供給され易くなり膜厚分布を改善することができた。

20 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の気相成長方法を実施する気相成長装置の反応部の構成を概略的に示す断面図。

【図2】本発明の気相成長におけるウェーハとサセプタとの位置関係を示す断面図。

【図3】本発明の気相成長における異なるベベル加工形状を有するウェーハとサセプタとの位置関係を示す断面

【図4】本発明の気相成長におけるさらに異なるベベル 加工形状を有するウェーハとサセプタとの位置関係を示 す断面図。

【図5】本発明による改善された膜厚分布を示す図。

【図6】従来の気相成長装置の一部を示す平面図。

【図7】従来の伝統的なサセプタ座グリ面内のウェーハ 載置状況を示す図。

【図8】従来の膜厚分布を示す図。

【符号の説明】

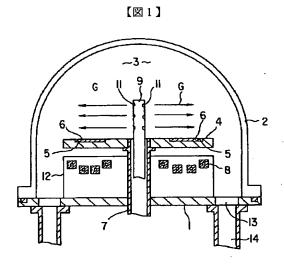
30

3…反応炉、4…サセプタ、5…座グリ面、6…ウエーハ、9…ノズル、11…反応ガス噴出孔、G…反応ガス ス、ベベル面…B。

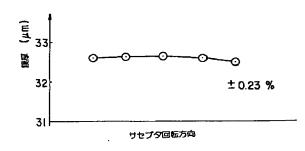
【図2】

【図3】

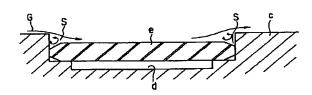
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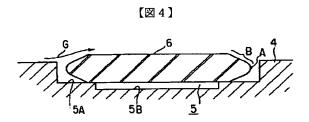




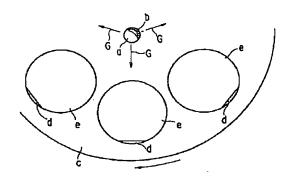


【図7】

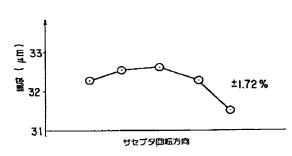




[図6]



[図8]



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